FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Bulganin issued new call for ban on nuclear weapons tests, East-West summit parley.

Indonesia seized Dutch property over West New Guinea dispute.

UN adopted mild resolution on Algerian conflict.

92 killed in London trainwreck.

United States

U.S. effort to launch test earth satellite failed as carrier rocket exploded on takeoff.

AFL-CIO convention expelled Teamster, Baker unions.

Doctors approved Eisenhower's plans to attend NATO conference.

Supreme Court held wiretapping by state officers unconstitutional despite state laws.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Bulganin Asks Talks. In a letter delivered to the U.S. State Dept. for Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 10, Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin renewed Soviet appeals for an end to nuclear weapons tests and for a new summit conference to outlaw war & attempt to settle East-West political differences. [See p. 361B1-C3]

Bulganin, who sent similar messages to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer & Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru Dec. 10, pledged termination of all Soviet nuclear explosions as of Jan. 1, 1958, provided that the U.S. & Britain join in such an agreement. Ignoring the West's contention that such accords could only be valid as part of a general disarmament agreement with adequate safeguards, Bulganin indorsed Polish offers to renounce the use of military missiles in return for similar renunciations by East & West Germany. He warned of "unexpected results" should European NATO powers continue to let missile units be based in their territories. [See pp. 385C2, 332F2, 322D-F1, F2]

Nehru, addressing the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conf. in New Delhi, called Dec. 10 for an immediate nuclear test ban as a "dramatic" step toward disarmament [See p. 332F2]

Dulles Vs. Summit Talks. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, in an interview broadcast Dec. 3 by the BBC, said that he saw little use for a new summit conference with Soviet leaders but would not exclude the possibility of such a meeting. He asserted that areas open for discussion & possible agreement with the USSR were "quite limited." He warned that any agreement reached with the USSR probably would be unenforceable, hence immediately violated. [See p. 361C2]

Truman, Kennan Score Reds. In an article written for NANA, Harry S. Truman charged Sept. 30 that Soviet leaders never had negotiated "in good faith" on an East-West disarmament accord and were "more concerned with keeping themselves in power than . . . with the peace of the world." Truman expressed "doubt that the present rulers in the Kremlin will ever agree to any genuinely effective plan of international disarmament." He said they "have no honor in their code & they will not keep agreements." [See p. 276B2]

George F. Kennan, ex-U.S. Amb. to Russia, told a BBC audience Nov. 17 that the "strangely corrupted mentality" of the USSR's rulers had rendered them unable to assess facts and made it unlikely that any serious agreement could be reached through East-West summit talks. Kennan had told a BBC audience Nov. 10 that Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev's recent moves against Soviet military, managerial & intellectual groups had left him "isolated" & had weaknened his regime. [See p. 385C2]

Khrushchev Asks Missile Match. Khrushchev, interviewed in Moscow Nov. 15 by UP correspondent Henry Shapiro, said that he was "convinced" that the U.S. did not have an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM). He challenged the U.S. to a "peaceful rocket contest" with ICBMs to prove Soviet superiority in the field. Khrushchev, who termed an East-West summit meeting necessary but not likely to take place soon, said that chances for peace were "not bad" if "some lunatics" did not start a war. He warned that a 3d World War would be "history's most terrible" and "would be fought on the American continent, which can be reached by our rockets." [See pp. 361B1, 353F3]

Siberia Opened. The Soviet Intourist travel agency announced Dec. 8 that the Irkutsk Republic in Siberia, Lvov (Ukrainian SSR) & the Latvian SSR had been opened for visits by foreign tourists. (The U.S. State Dept. increased Nov. 15 to 30% the area of the U.S. barred to travel by Soviet citizens. A note to the Soviet Govt. Nov. 11 said the action was in retaliation for similar Soviet closures Aug. 30. It challenged the USSR to agree to mutual opening of ⅓ of the territories now under restriction.) [See p. 283F2]

(Special Amb. Wm. S. B. Lacey of the U.S. State Dept. & Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Georgi N. Zaroubin began negotiations in Washington Oct. 28 on a proposed program of U.S.-Soviet exchanges in the radio-TV field. Lacey, who noted that the USSR maintained heavy censorship & jamming of foreign news & radio reports, outlined American hopes for an exchange "of commentaries on world events." Zaroubin said he favored an intensified exchange on the cultural level & the opening of a direct U.S.-Soviet air route.) [See p. 266D3]

MIDDLE EAST

Hammarskjöld Ends Visit. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld returned Dec. 7 to UN Hq. in New York from his latest Mid-East peace mission. He had left Jordan for talks in Syria Dec. 5 and had met with Lebanese Forgn. Min. Charles Malik in Beirut Dec. 6. Hammarskjöld told newsmen in New York that his trip had dealt successfully with some "limited problems" in Arab-Israeli relations. He confirmed that he would appoint a special representative to "get this Mt. Scopus agreement going," and, presumably, to meet continued Jordanian refusals to deal with Col. Byron V. Leary, UN Truce Supervision Org. acting chief. [See p. 385F2-E3]

(Jordanian Army officers permitted an Israeli convoy to enter Jordanian Jerusalem Dec. 5 with supplies for the Israeli enclave on Mt. Scopus.) [See pp. 385G2, 377G3]

Syria Vs. UN Truce Chief. Syrian officials, meeting with Israelis & UN personnel in an Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Comm. session Dec. 9, charged Col. Christian Moe, Norwegian chairman of the commission, with bias and said that Syria would not cooperate with him. The Syrians denied responsibility for attacks reported against Israeli settlements Nov. 24-26. A communiqué issued Dec. 5 by Syrian Forgn. Min. Salah el-Bitar, following his talks with Hammarskjöld, had agreed to strengthening of the Mixed Armistice Comm. & Israeli-Syrian armistice. [See p. 378C1; Vol. XVI, 323D3]

UN Asks Refugee Funds. The UN Gen. Assembly's Special Political Com. voted Dec. 6 by 49-0 (21 abstentions, largely Arab & Soviet-bloc states) to approve a resolution calling for fund pledges to meet a proposed $40.7 million budget for the UN Relief &

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Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. The resolution, which bypassed Arab demands for a special Arab reguee fund assessment on UN members, urged Arab states to cooperate in absorption of refugees now on their territories. Genoa S. Washington, U.S. delegate, had warned Arab states Dec. 4 that they must assume "primary responsibility" for Arab refugee resettlement or face decreasing aid from UN contributors. [See p. 323C1]

Italy Asks Mid-East Fund. Italian Forgn. Min. Giuseepe Pella proposed Dec. 6 the creation of a Mid-East economic development fund to be financed by U.S. & European contributions based on Marshall plan aid reimbursements. Pella, meeting in Washington with State Secy. John Foster Dulles, presented an Italian Govt. memorandum calling for establishment of the fund through (1) U.S. contribution of all Marshall aid repayments (scheduled to begin in 1958), (2) European contributions to equal 20% of their Marshall aid repayments to the U.S., and (3) similar contributions by European nations without Marshall repayment obligations. [See pp. 372E1, 314F1, 129G2; Vol. XVI, 241C2, 149B1]

Under the Italian plan, the Mid-East fund, to reach a starting capital of $100 million with the first year's contributions, would "provide loans, mainly of a soft character, at terms & conditions to be determined" with each project. Private groups would be urged to participate "in the equity capital of the enterprises operating —or to be set up—in the underdeveloped countries." The Org. for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) would be asked to oversee fund operations to diversify control. NATO & METO (Baghdad Pact) ties would be discouraged and "any connotation of colonialism" would be avoided.

U.S. State Dept. officials warned Dec. 7 that participation in the Fund by Western nations automatically would provoke Arab charges of colonialism. They noted that (1) Marshall aid repayments would be in local currencies, thus limiting fund purchases to Europe, and (2) the U.S. had no representation within the OEEC.

(Ex-U.S. Amb.-to-USSR Kennan, speaking on the BBC, urged the West Dec. 8 to reduce its dependence on Middle East oil & other resources and to renounce aid programs that could be interpreted as springing from weakness or fear of Communism.)

Stevenson for NATO Action. Adlai E. Stevenson, temporary State Dept. consultant on NATO policy, was reported Dec. 4 to have urged the U.S. to press for a NATO effort to negotiate a general political settlement in the Middle East. Stevenson was said to have suggested that NATO nations offer to guarantee present Arab-Israeli frontiers & armistice lines against any aggression to open the way to political & economic settlements between the Arab states & Israel. He also urged the U.S. to reconsider Soviet proposals to bar all arms shipments to the Middle East. [See pp. 388G1, 329G2-D3]

Eisenhower Admin. sources indicated interest in the Stevenson plan Dec. 4 but opposed its discussion at the forthcoming NATO meetings in Paris. They expressed doubt that any Middle East guarantees would be "practicable" until Israel & the Arab states had agreed on "permanent boundaries."

Dulles-Fawzi Talks. State Secy. Dulles & Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi met in Washington Dec. 9 for what they termed "mutually useful" talks, presumably on Egyptian efforts to improve relations with the U.S. & other Western nations. [See pp. 386B1, 378B2]

(Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser, speaking before the Egyptian Cooperative Cong. in his first public address in months, pledged Dec. 5 to keep Egypt free of foreign domination & to build a "Socialist democratic cooperative society." "There are," he said, "no foreign armies in Egypt, no foreign bases, & we are linked to no foreign alliances. No longer can a foreign embassy make Egyptian Cabts. fall." Nasser asserted that Egypt's acceptance of Russian arms "for our own defense" had "ended the Western arms monopoly in the Middle East." [See p. 354A3]

(Mahmoud Yunes, Egyptian Suez Authority chrmn., met Dec. 5 in Washington with Intl. Bank Pres. Eugene R. Black for talks on Suez Canal improvement & compensation of Universal Suez Canal Co. stockholders. Yunes outlined Dec. 5 a $200 million Suez Canal improvement program, which, he said, would be carried out with or without foreign aid. [See p. 354B3]

(The U.S. State Dept. made public Dec. 9 a message from Dulles to Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion in which Dulles rejected Israeli requests for a guarantee of U.S. support in event of an Arab attack but pledged that "substance & not form" would govern U.S. attitudes toward Israel.) [See p. 362F2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

UN Asks Algerian Talks. The UN Gen. Assembly in New York adopted Dec. 10 by 80-0 (France not participating, S. Africa absent) a compromise resolution on the French-Arab conflict over Algerian independence. The resolution expressed the assembly's "wish" that "pourparlers* . . . and other appropriate means" would be utilized effectively to solve the Algerian problem in conformity with the UN Charter. The assembly noted that Moroccan King Mohammed V & Tunisian Pres. Habib Bourguiba had offered their good offices to mediate in the dispute [see p. 386A3]. The compromise resolution (sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Spain & Thailand) was worked out and put to a vote without debate after the assembly's Political Com. failed, by a 37-37 tie vote Dec. 6, to pass a proposed resolution calling for "effective discussions" to resolve the "present trouble" in Algeria. The measure adopted by the Assembly Dec. 10, which did not refer to Algerian self-determination, was praised by French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau as reflecting the UN's "confidence in the French position." Some Arab UN delegates expressed dissatisfaction with the resolution although they voted for it after it was accepted by representatives of the Algerian Natl. Liberation Front. [See p. 387G1-D2]

*Informal discussion preliminary to possible negotiation of a treaty. The term was selected by drafters of the resolution as one less strong than "negotiations" or "discussions."

Hungarian Issue Waived. The UN Gen. Assembly approved Dec. 10 by 77-1 (Hungary opposed) a report by its Credentials Com. that neither approved nor rejected the credentials of the pro-Soviet Hungarian Govt.'s UN delegation. Delegates of Western & Soviet-bloc countries alike expressed dissatisfaction with the action. American delegate James J. Wadsworth supported it on grounds that exclusion of a Hungarian delegation from the assembly might be "construed as a punitive action against [the] Hungarian people," rather than against the Janos Kadar regime, and would hamper UN efforts to negotiate with Kadar's Govt. The pro-Soviet Hungarian delegation headed by Endre Sik remained in the Assembly. [See p. 289F1-D2]

(Prince Wan Waithayakon said in a preliminary report to Gen. Assembly delegations Dec. 10 that Hungary & the USSR had refused, on grounds that they were Hungarian internal questions, to let him go to Hungary as a UN envoy to investigate "humanitarian treatment in Hungary," "return of deportees from the USSR," "withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary" & "free elections in Hungary.") [See p. 342B2]

Indonesia Acts Vs. Dutch. Indonesia moved Dec. 1-10 to sever economic relations with the Netherlands & expel Dutch citizens following the UN Gen. Assembly's rejection Nov. 29 by 41-29 (11 abstentions, 14 affirmative votes short of the required 2/3 majority) of an Indonesian resolution calling for further Dutch-Indonesian talks on the disputed area of West New Guinea (West Irian). The resolution was backed in the assembly by most Arab-Asian & Soviet-bloc states, opposed by the Netherlands, Britain, & France. U.S. delegates abstained. [See p. 83B1; Vol. XVI, 122F1]

UN assembly action followed publication Nov. 6 of a Netherlands-Australian proclamation of common policy on New Guinea. The agreement provided for intensified social advancement of the New Guinea population (350,000, including 310 Europeans & Eurasians, in West New Guinea; 337,000, including 1,822 Europeans, in British [East] New Guinea)

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and eventual self-determination for the island.

Indonesian Premier Djuanda warned in a nationwide radio speech Nov. 30 that, with failure of the UN resolution, Indonesia would "fight" for West New Guinea "on the basis of [its] own strength." Pres. Sukarno had warned Nov. 18 that Indonesia must use force "if the Irian issue is rejected" by the UN. (Sukarno narrowly escaped assassination Nov. 30 when 4 hand grenades, thrown by unknown assailants as he left a Jakarta public school, exploded and killed 9 persons, wounded 150 others.) [See p. 171C3]

The Indonesian Govt. began to retaliate against the Netherlands Dec. 1 with orders for a 24-hr. strike Dec. 2 against Dutch-owned businesses in Indonesia and bans on Dutch publications & landings at Jakarta by Dutch KLM airliners. Communist-led Indonesian union members seized control Dec. 3 of the Dutch KPM (Royal Interocean Lines) shipping firm, and import-export & machinery firms. The unions acted despite anti-seizure orders by the Jakarta Army garrison commander. Worker seizures were extended Dec. 4 to 3 Dutch banks, including the Netherlands Trading Society, which controlled 70% of Indonesia's foreign trade.

The Indonesian Govt. ordered the Netherlands Dec. 4 to close its consulates in Indonesia [see map] and named councils to run the seized KPM and take over Dutch hotels & transport firms. Justice Min. Gustaf Adolf Maengkom announced Dec. 4 plans for the deportation of most of the 46,000 Dutch citizens living in Indonesia. Seizures of Dutch property throughout Indonesia continued Dec. 6-7 by union, Govt. & military leaders despite opposition voiced Dec. 6 by Info. Min. Sudibyo & Maj. Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, Army Chief of Staff.

Heavy line encircles area of Indonesian Republic. Indonesian Govt. ordered closing of Dutch consulates in cities underlined due to dispute over Dutch retention of West New Guinea (shaded). Wide World map

Premier Djuanda, in a communiqué issued Dec. 9, announced that the Govt. had seized control of all Dutch plantations in Indonesia, including their transport & equipment. Djuanda acted after Forgn. Min. Subandrio had declared Dec. 3 that a peaceful solution of the Netherlands-Indonesia dispute still was possible, although Indonesia would not take the initiative toward a settlement. Subandrio objected Dec. 6 to a Dutch appeal to the NATO Council for Western "solidarity" in support of Holland in the New Guinea dispute.

51 Dutch citizens landed in Singaport Dec. 10 aboard a chartered airliner, the first group of Dutch nationals to be evacuated under the Indonesian expulsion program. Dutch Premier Willem Drees appealed "urgently" to Indonesian Premier Djuanda Dec. 10 to "take all measures that would make possible an orderly departure of those who wish to leave Indonesia." Drees had charged Indonesia Dec. 3 with violating international law & human rights in its anti-Dutch campaign.

Moscow Declarations. World Communist leaders, ending a series of high-level meetings in Moscow Nov. 14-19 [see pp. 371G2-E3, 361B1-2], made public Nov. 22 the following statements of policy for Communist parties in Soviet-bloc & other nations:

● A declaration, signed by CP leaders from every Communist state except Yugoslavia, that called for a new united front against "imperialism," "capitalism" & policies of "certain aggressive groups" in the U.S. which had become the center of world reaction." The 12-nation CP declaration*, formulated in Kremlin talks Nov. 14-16, urged an alliance between the "3d of the population of the world —over 950,000,000 people" now living under communism & "700,000,000 people [who] have shaken off the colonial yoke" since World War II.

● A peace manifesto, signed by CP leaders from 64 nations, including Yugoslavia, that indorsed Russian foreign policies as necessary to peace and urged a cooperative struggle against the "capitalistic monopolies who have a vested interest in war." Asserting that Soviet advances had changed the East-West "balance of forces," the manifesto, drafted in Moscow talks Nov. 16-19, demanded action to end the arms race, nuclear weapons usage & tests, foreign military blocs & bases and tension in the Middle East. [See p. 329G2-E3]

The 12-nation declaration restated classic Marxist dogma on the achievement of Communist rule but stressed a revision of doctrine to permit assumption of power by the CP either through evolution or revolution. It warned against Stalinist "dogmatism" & rightist "revisionism" but emphasized the right of Communist nations to seek their own paths to "Socialism." The declaration, together with the peace manifesto, appealed for cooperation with Socialists & nationalists, especially in Arab, Asian & African countries. [See pp. 381C3, 338B1; Vol. XVI, 74A3]

The declaration, although it did not reveal expected plans for formation of a new Soviet-bloc organization to replace the Cominform & Comintern, said that the 12 participating CPs deemed it "expedient" to plan for additional Communist summit meetings. The "N.Y. Times" reported Dec. 2 from Warsaw that the Moscow talks had resulted in an agreement to publish a new Communist theoretic journal, despite the opposition of the Polish, Yugoslav & Italian parties. [See pp. 371A3; Vol. XVI, 126C1]

Yugoslavs Vs. Declaration. Yugoslav Amb.-to-USSR Veljko Micunovic, attending a Lebanese Natl. Day reception in Moscow, told newsmen Nov. 22 that Yugoslavia had not signed the 12-party declaration because "we did not agree with it." Yugoslav Vice Presidents Edvard Kardelj & Aleksander Rankovic returned to Belgrade from Moscow Nov. 22 but refused to explain their abstention from the declaration or to confirm reports of serious Yugoslav-Soviet differences over the declaration's anti-U.S. tone. [See p. 371E3]

Wide World

Map shows location of Spanish enclave of Ifni (cross) on southwest Moroccan coast, where Moroccan Liberation Army nationalist tribesmen & guerrillas began attack against Spanish rule Nov. 23. Spanish flotilla of 6-8 cruisers & destroyers arrived Dec. 7 off Moroccan port of Agadir, north of Ifni. However, Spain reported Dec. 8 that its enclave garrison, said to number 8,000 troops, had withdrawn from towns of Tiliuin, Zoco del Tenin & Tiugsa, near Moroccan frontier, to concentrate on defense of Sidi Ifni, enclave capital, against 5,000-man Moroccan force. [See p. 386C1-D2]

* Signed by the Communist Parties of Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Outer Mongolia, North Korea, North Vietnam, Poland, Rumania, USSR.

A communiqué issued Dec. 7, at the end of a Brioni I. meeting of the Yugoslav CP Central Com., said that the 110-member committee had approved Yugoslavia's rejection of the Moscow declaration on grounds that it contained "incorrect" conclusions.

Tito Assures U.S. Yugoslav Pres. Tito reportedly reassured the U.S. Dec. 6 of Yugoslav intentions to remain independent of the USSR & to pursue an independent Yugoslav foreign policy. In a Brioni I. meeting with U.S. Amb.-to-Yugoslavia James W. Riddleberger, Tito was said to have cited Yugoslav abstention from the recent Moscow declaration as proof of his country's independence. [See pp. 371D3, 307D3]

Asks U.S. End Arms Aid. U.S. State Dept. spokesmen said Dec. 9 that Tito had asked the U.S. to end its military aid program for Yugoslavia. The request, made during Tito's talks with Riddleberger, would halt the delivery of 200 U.S. jet aircraft to Yugoslavia but would not effect Yugoslavia's U.S. economic aid, said to total $98 million in farm surplus sales for Yugoslav currency & $15 million in development projects & technical assistance during 1956. U.S. military aid to Yugoslavia was said to have totalled $1 billion since 1950. [See pp. 340A1, 250G1, D2, 155A3]

(The State Dept. had revealed Oct. 23 that it was "reappraising" U.S. military & economic aid programs for Yugoslavia "in the light of recent developments" which seemed to indicate a closer Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. It had ordered Riddleberger to Belgrade Oct. 30 to assess the Yugoslav position between East & West.)

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Doctors Permit Paris Trip. A team of 6 physicians examined Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 10 and "unanimously agreed" that he had recovered sufficiently from his cerebral occlusion to attend the Dec. 16-18 NATO meeting in Paris. [See pp. 388C-D2, 387F1]

The examination was made in the White House after Pres. Eisenhower returned from a weekend of rest Dec. 5-9 at his Gettysburg, Pa. farm. In a statement issued with the doctors' approval, White House press secy. James C. Hagerty said "there was no evidence of cerebral hemorrhage or any serious lesion of the cerebral vessels." He reported that Mr. Eisenhower's "difficulty in speaking has continued to improve and in ordinary conversation was almost impossible to detect except by trained observers." [See p. 378G2-E3]

The 6 doctors: Dr. H. Houston Merritt, Columbia U. Medical School neurology prof.; Dr. Francis M. Forster, Georgetown U. Medical School neurology prof. & dean; Lt. Col. Roy E. Clausen Jr., neurology chief at Walter Reed Army Hospital; Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, the President's personal physician; Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, Walter Reed commanding general; Brig. Gen. Thos. W. Mattingly, cardiological service chief at Walter Reed.

The first official reference to Pres. Eisenhower's ailment as a "stroke" [see p. 378F2] was made Dec. 9 by Sherman Adams, the Asst. to the President, in a speech at a GOP fund-raising dinner in St. Louis. Adams called it a "minor stroke" but said Mr. Eisenhower "looks strong, acts strong and . . . is strong." "As a layman," Adams said, "I can report that the President is on his way to complete recovery. . . . His mind is keen, alert, vigorous. . . . The President is back in the saddle. His grip on the reins is tight & sure."

Adams said that "at no time during this recent illness has the President been unable to carry on his Constitutional duties or unable to make clear-cut, responsible decisions." He asserted that "in a man of Pres. Eisenhower's bounce, the time for recuperation is uncommonly short."

Adams lauded Vice Pres. Nixon for his actions during the President's illnesses and derided the "misleading claptrap about the activities of the Vice President" & the "chatter about usurpation of powers by myself or others on the President's staff."

(Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler had charged at a Democratic meeting in Dover, N.H. Dec. 3 that Adams had "butchered" the Presidency, had kept Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. from seeing the President during the Suez crisis. According to Butler, a letter from Sir Anthony Eden, then British Prime Min., to Mr. Eisenhower prior to the British-French withdrawal from Suez had been kept from the State Dept. [see Vol. XVI, p. 357B3]. Adams, White House press secy. Hagerty & other White House aides also had kept Charles E. Wilson, then Defense Secy., from seeing the President, Butler charged. He said Washington newsmen were "concerned" that Mr. Eisenhower's aides "have deliberately kept information from the President on matters of great concern to the American people." [See p. 379C3]

Adams called for Congressional action on Admin. proposals for a Constitutional amendment to authorize delegation of Presidential powers when the President was disabled. "Delay of a Presidential decision due to incapacity for a day, or even for a few hours, could have grave consequences," he said. He pointed out that Congress could not act until 1958 and that, because ratification by states was needed, such an amendment could take effect no sooner than "sometime in 1960." [See p. 115G2-F3]

(Sen. Wayne Morse [D., Ore.], a critic of Pres. Eisenhower & Nixon, urged Dec. 4 that Mr. Eisenhower resign and let Nixon assume his powers. The President did not have "the energy to discharge the awesome responsibility" of his office, and it seemed impossible "for him to delegate essential tasks to others," Morse said.) [See p. 260G1]

Science Advisers Join Staff. Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 22 transferred the Science Advisory Com., headed by Dr. I. I. Rabi, from the Office of Defense Mobilization to the White House. A White House announcement Nov. 29 said this was done to have "a more direct relationship between the committee, the President & Dr. James R. Killian Jr.," his new science-technology aide. The committee's membership was raised to 17 by the appointment of: Retired AF Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle; Dr. R. E. Bacher, Calif. Inst. of Tech. physics prof.; Dr. E. M. Purcell, Harvard physics prof. & Nobel Prize winner; Dr. Herbert York, director of the U. of California's Livermore Radiation Laboratory; Dr. Geo. B. Kistiakowsky, Harvard chemistry prof.

The President Dec. 10 designated Dr. Alan T. Waterman, 65, director of the Natl. Science Foundation, to be chairman of the Interdepartmental Com. on Science Research & Dvlpt. He succeeded Dr. Byron T. Shaw, Agriculture Dept. research chief.

Backs Texas' Offshore Claim. Pres. Eisenhower, in a letter made public Dec. 6, reaffirmed his "considered view" that Texas was entitled to submerged oil lands extending "3 marine leagues [about 10½ miles]" off its coasts into the Gulf of Mexico. His letter was to H. J. Porter, Texas oilman & GOP Natl. Committeeman, who made it public. Mr. Eisenhower said "Texas should have the right to explore & exploit" such lands and that it was his "earnest hope that the Submerged Lands Act establishes Texas' 3-league historic boundary as a matter of law." [See Vol. XIII, p. 168N]

The letter seemed to conflict with the Justice Dept. position that international law set boundaries at 3 miles from a nation's shores. The Justice Dept. had taken this stand in a suit asking the Supreme Court to rule that the boundaries of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama & Florida were 3 miles off their coasts. Solicitor Gen. J. Lee Rankin, in an amended complaint filed in November, insisted that when Texas joined the U.S., "its boundary did not extend . . . more than 3 geographic miles" into the gulf. Rankin held that the U.S. Govt. was "entitled to exclusive possession of . . . lands, minerals & other things underlying the Gulf of Mexico, lying more than 3 geographic miles" from Texas' coasts & "extending seaward to the edge of the continental shelf." His complaint said the U.S. had a right to collect all "money derived" by Texas since June 5, 1950 from submerged lands beyond the 3-mile limit.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers told reporters Dec. 9 that the Justice Dept.'s final brief would not conflict with Mr. Eisenhower's assertion that Texas' historic boundary extended for 3 leagues. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 230D3, 169A-B1; XIII, 234F3]

SATELLITES & MISSILES

U.S. Satellite Fails

An effort to launch the U.S.' first earth satellite ended in failure when the 6.4-inch sphere's 72-ft. Viking rocket vehicle exploded at a Cape

Canaveral, Fla. launching pad at 11:46 a.m. Dec. 6. The unsuccessful launching had been described as a "test" for eventual full-scale U.S. satellites. [See pp. 380D2, 339D3, 338D2, 331A3]

The attempt to put a 3¼-lb. sphere into an orbit originally had been scheduled for Dec. 4. "Technical" difficulties forced delays that stretched to almost 2 days.

The rocket finally was fired before noon Dec. 6, but it rose less than 5 feet, toppled over and exploded. The rocket's first & 2d stages were destroyed; the 3d stage, which carried the satellite, was barely damaged, and the satellite itself was completely unhurt. Nobody at the launching site was injured.

The Office of Naval Research, in charge of the project, announced Dec. 9 that the trouble "was caused by a mechanical failure in the propulsion system, details of which are classified [secret]." It said "work is proceeding on the preparation of another test vehicle for firing" and that "repairs to the test stand are not expected to jeopardize the launching" of a full-scale satellite on schedule.*

Possible Failure Foreseen. Dr. James Paul Walsh, 40, deputy director of Project Vanguard & engineer in charge of the launching, had emphasized Dec. 5 that the Vanguard was only a "research vehicle" and that the necessity of including much test equipment "hurts our chances of actually orbiting a satellite on the first attempt."

George S. Trimble Jr., vice pres. of the Glenn L. Martin Co., builder of the Vanguard, had pointed out Dec. 5 that there was a good chance the launching would fail because 3 of 7 such tests usually failed.

Dr. Joseph Kaplan, chairman of the U.S. Com. for the Intl. Geophysical Year, told newsmen in Chicago Dec. 5 that there was always "risk of failure" in such projects. He predicted that the U.S. would have a full-scale satellite (as contrasted with the "test sphere") in orbit by the end of the IGY (by Dec. 31, 1958).

Reaction. Democrats criticized the Eisenhower Admin. for the satellite failure, and some Republicans joined them in deploring the propaganda harm done the U.S. by the wide publicity & alleged "boasting" before the abortive rocket launching. The U.S.' allies expressed their disappointment at the failure but indicated that the greatest damage might have been in the propaganda field. The U.S. was ridiculed by the Soviet press, which reported the failure with unusual speed. There seemed general agreement, however, that the U.S. ultimately would succeed in putting a satellite into orbit.

White House press secy. James C. Hagerty said Dec. 6 that Pres. Eisenhower was disappointed at the failure and had ordered the Defense Dept. to make a full report. The report was given to the President Dec. 7.

Vice Pres. Nixon said Dec. 6 that he was "disappointed" but that "we must appraise this failure in perspective. It is not a military missile, and this event in no way indicates lack of progress or failure in the military field. . . . We cannot have success every time we try something new in a complex scientific field. . . . We are behind now in the satellite field. We will not stay that way." He said Dec. 7 that "we have a massive missile program" and "will not be behind in missile development." Nixon conceded Dec. 8 that the advance publicity coupled with the failure had been "harmful," but held that "it would have been more harmful to have attempted to hide our work in the dark." "The Russians," he said, raised "the curtain . . . only when they had put up a satellite" and "haven't said how many tries they made first."

Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy, arriving in London Dec. 7 en route to the NATO conference in Paris, said it was "regrettable & disappointing" but "not too surprising" that the first U.S. satellite launching attempt had failed. Deputy Defense Secy. Donald A. Quarles said in Washington the same day that "since military rocketry is not involved . . . this incident has no bearing" on the ballistic missile programs.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), Senate Democratic leader & chairman of the Senate Preparedness Subcom., said Dec. 6 that the incident "is one of the best publicized & most humiliating failures in our history. Since this is such an uncertain field, I am not able to understand the policy which makes spectacular announcements in advance of the event." Chrmn. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Com. called the failure "a grievous blow to our already waning prestige."

Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) & Senate GOP whip Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) declared in separate statements Dec. 6 that publicity on the satellite should have been withheld until after the launching. Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) charged Dec. 6 that the experts responsible knew the launching would not succeed but went ahead anyway because of public pressure.

Soviet CP chief Nikita S. Khrushchev, chatting with diplomats about the projected U.S. satellite Dec. 6 before he heard of the U.S. failure, said: "It is time for the Americans to launch it, and I am sure it will be launched sooner or later."

Charge U.S. Holds Rocket Bits. A charge that part of the 3d-stage rocket that launched Russia's first earth satellite into its orbit "fell on the U.S." Dec. 1 "but they do not want to give it back to us" was voiced Dec. 6 by Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev at a Finnish Embassy Natl. Day reception in Moscow. White House, State & Defense Dept. and Naval Research Lab. spokesmen immediately denied knowledge that the rocket had fallen on American soil or that Russia had asked for its return. Tass news agency in Moscow quoted Soviet scientists Dec. 7 as saying that pieces of the carrier had fallen in Alaska. [See pp. 366A1, 347C1]

Govt. Raises Science Pay. The Civil Svc. Comm. Dec. 10 announced $135-$1,080 annual raises for 48,000 scientists & engineers currently employed by the Govt. and equivalent raises in starting salaries for 4,000 to be hired in 1958. The CSC said the Govt. had been "unable to obtain [enough] critically needed scientists & engineers . . . at present rates." The raise, aggregating $25½ million, was made by authorizing for 5 of 6 employe classifications the highest salaries permitted by law regardless of length of service. Previously, employes attained these salaries by receiving annual raises. New annual range in the 5 categories: $4,890-$14,835. There was no change in the $16,000-a-yr. 6th (top) classification. [See pp. 388C-D3, 380G1-A2, E2, 365G1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Teamsters, Bakers Ousted. The AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City voted overwhelmingly to expel the Bro'hood of Teamsters Dec. 6 and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers Intl. Union Dec. 9, both on charges that they had failed to purge themselves of corrupt leadership.

Action against the Teamsters was taken Dec. 6 after delegates seeking to avert the Teamsters' ouster failed in efforts to negotiate a compromise

How Vanguard Was to Work

The 6.4-inch "test" satellite was to be launched by a 72-ft. 3-stage rocket.

The first stage was to achieve a maximum velocity of 3,700 mph., rise to an altitude of 36 miles, then break loose.

The 2d stage, containing the "brain," then was to start firing, speed up to 9,000 mph., attain a height of some 140 miles and head off in an orbital direction. Before cutting loose, the 2d stage would have glided upwards with the remainder of the rocket to an altitude of 300 miles and would have started the engine of the 3d stage.

The 3d stage was to build up to the necessary orbital speed of 18,000 mph. after which the satellite was to have been ejected by springs.

The satellite & 3d stage then were to continue in orbit, approaching to 200 miles of the earth at the closest point and rising to 1,400 at the farthest.

The test sphere contained 2 radio transmitters. One was powered by mercury batteries and was to operate on a frequency of 108 megacycles at 10 milliwatts for about 2 weeks. The other was to be powered by 6 solar cells and was to operate on 108.03 megacycles at an estimated 5 milliwatts. Neither was powerful enough to be picked up by ordinary short wave receivers.

*Plans called for the launching of a 20-inch 21½-lb. satellite by Mar. 1958. It was to be preceded by the launching of at least 3 6.4-inch test satellites (including the unsuccessful Dec. 6 launching).

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Dec. 7

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,763	*$22,762	*$21,953
Currency circulation	*$31,666	*$31,431	*$31,451
Banks			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*a$31,113	*$31,353	*$29,928
Agricultural loans§	*a$435	*$441	*$479
N.Y. bank clearings	$14,645,791,567	$9,859,088,012	$12,472,527,409
England note circulation	*£2,034,018	*£2,001,448	*£1,937,671
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	11,077,429	12,316,030	11,989,320
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	183.58	185.55	205.69
Bond sales (par value)	$28,532,400	$20,699,000	$38,169,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	85.52	84.74	90.52
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	167,133	132,107	191,667
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	b6,829,350	6,832,370	7,132,650
Soft-coal output (tons)	c9,320,000	9,050,000	9,069,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*b11,613	*12,136	*12,075
Carloadings (cars)	be553,722	632,763	752,146
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.61⅛	$2.56⅝	$2.68⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.52⅛	$1.49⅝	$1.63⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$.365	$.362	$.345
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$32.00	$32.33	$65.17
Wholesale food index‡	d$6.42	$6.36	$6.14
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d117.8	117.8	116.0
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	b158	155	197
Failures (Nov. 27)‡	235	308	254

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board aMember banks, 94 cities, Nov. 27 bNov. 30 cNov. 23 dDec. 3 eLowest for a Thanksgiving Day week since 1934

Business outlook for 1958 was rated as unchanged from or slightly better than 1957 by 4/5 of a group of 4,000 executives covered by a Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. survey made public Dec. 5. NAM pres. Milton C. Lightner expressed belief Dec. 6 that 1958 would not bring "any more serious phase of what is being referred to as a business recession than . . . at the present time." [See pp. 351D2, 110B1] . . . **U.S. Treasury Dept.** announced Dec. 4 that it would lift Jan. 1 its ban on purchase of series E & H savings bonds by corporations, labor unions, local government agencies & other group investors except for commercial banks. The $10,000 limit on purchase of each series by individuals was to apply also to groups. [See p. 133F1] . . . **Volkswagen of Amer., Inc.** & its 14 distributors were charged in a civil anti-trust suit filed by the Govt. in Washington Dec. 4 with illegal fixing of prices of Volkswagen autos sold in the U.S. [See p. 107D3] . . . **Safeway Stores, Inc.** agreed through a consent judgment in federal court in Ft. Worth, Tex. Dec. 7 not to sell goods below cost or operate stores at a loss to ruin competitors. The judgment settled a civil anti-trust suit brought by the Govt. against Safeway's alleged attempt to monopolize retail grocery trade in Texas & New Mexico. [See Vol. XII, p. 186K] . . . **World meat production** in 1956 was 50% higher than before World War II, a Commonwealth study group in London reported Dec. 9. [See p. 303C2] . . . **Tobe Award** as the year's outstanding retailer, sponsored by Mrs. Tobe Coller Davis, merchandising & fashion consultant, was awarded Dec. 9 in New York to Bernard F. Gimbel, chairman of Gimbel Bros. of New York. [See p. 32F3]

whereby James Hoffa would withdraw as Teamster pres.-elect. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a statement issued Dec. 4, had proposed that Hoffa be barred from "any intl. office" and that an AFL-CIO supervisor direct the Teamsters' anti-corruption measures, in return for which the Teamsters would be spared expulsion from the federation. On a rollcall vote Dec. 6, delegates representing 10,458,598 AFL-CIO union members voted for the 1,333,000-member Teamster union's expulsion, as recommended by a federation appeals committee on grounds that it had not purged itself of "dishonest, corrupt, unethical" officials. AFL-CIO delegates representing 2,266,497 union members voted against the Teamsters' expulsion. [See pp. 348D2, 380C3]

The convention voted by 11,119,079 to 1,680,695 Dec. 9 to expel the Bakery & Confectionery Workers Intl. Union from the AFL-CIO. However, the federation's Exec. Council was authorized to delay the effective date of the expulsion until Mar. 15, thus giving the union another chance to purge itself by ousting James G. Cross as its president. [See p. 380A1]

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Wiretapping by state law enforcement officers in New York was ruled a violation of the federal FCC Act of 1934 by the U.S. Supreme Court Dec. 9, regardless of its authorization by the state constitution & statutes. The court's unanimous decision reversed the conviction of Salvatore Benanti in New York on charges of possessing untaxed alcohol. The court ruled by 7-2 (Frankfurter, Douglas dissenting), in upholding the conviction of Floyd Linn Rathbun of Denver for threatening a man's life over an interstate telephone, that police were not wiretapping when they listened on an extension with the consent of one party to a call. [See p. 167C1]

. . . **Pittsburgh** bus & trolley operators, members of the AFL-CIO Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Rwy. & Motor Coach Employees of Amer., ended a 56-day strike Dec. 8 for a wage raise of $2.28 an hr. now, $2.40 by Mar. 1959. [See Vol. XV, p. 377A3] . . . **Little Rock** was cleared of 101st Airborne Div. troops Nov. 27 for the first time since Sept. 24, leaving 900 Natl. Guardsmen & city police to prevent anti-desegregation disorders at Central H.S. [See pp. 357D3, 341E1, 308A1]

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Moral Re-Armament's tenets of "decency, unselfishness, purity & love" were given "approbation" by the Vatican newspaper "L'Osservatore Romano" Dec. 9, but, it said, Roman Catholics could not be active in the movement without "serious practical difficulties & dangerous confusions" over the Catholic-opposed doctrines of synchretism (pooling of religious faiths) & indifferentism (deemphasis of separate faiths). Catholics were advised to work through the "lay apostolate" movement sponsored by Pope Pius XII for the principles espoused by Moral Re-Armament. [See Vol. XV, p. 15G2] . . . **Rev. Wm. Howard Melish's** removal as supply pastor of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, was upheld by the N.Y. State Court of Appeals Dec. 5. [See Vol. XVI, p. 147E1, 319E2] . . . **American workers'** schooling averaged 11.8 school years completed, according to a survey taken last March, the Census Bureau reported Dec. 7. (1940 avg.: 9.3 yr.) College had been completed by 9% of the workers surveyed in March as against 6.4% in 1940. . . . **Southern Assn. of Colleges & Secondary Schools,** meeting in Richmond, Va., voted Dec. 5 to admit 18 Negro colleges in Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. & Va. to SACSC membership equal to that of white institutions.

LATIN AMERICA

British Honduras. 700 British troops called in from Bermuda Dec. 4 by Gov. Colin Hardwick Thornley arrived in Belize Dec. 7 to guard against a possible outbreak of violence. Thornley had charged George Price, People's Limited Party leader (dismissed as a British Honduras Exec. Council member Dec. 6), with having discussed breaking from Britain & possibly uniting with Guatemala. Price recently had led a mission to London to discuss financial aid & constitutional reforms but the talks were ended by Britain. [See Vol. XVI, p. 71C1]

Panama. Ex-Pres. José Ramon Guizado, serving a 6¾-yr. prison term for complicity in the 1955 assassination of Pres. José Antonio Remó, was freed Dec. 10 in Panama City on a motion made in court by the Govt. Guizado was declared innocent after the aquittal of Ruben O. Miro & 6 other persons whose 47-day trial for complicity in the assassination ended Dec. 6. (Miro originally confessed to the crime and named Guizado as its "intellectual author." Miro later repudiated both the confession & the charge.) [See Vol. XV, p. 102D3]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Barclay Acheson, 70, Canadian-born chrmn. of "Reader's Digest" intl. editions, exec. secy. of Near East Relief Fndtn. 1930-37; Dec. 5 in Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Caswell Adams, 50, "N.Y. Journal-American" sports writer credited with coining term "Ivy League," humorous author; Dec. 9 in Manhasset, N.Y. after stroke last February.

William W. Arnold, 80, U.S. Rep. (D., Ill.) 1922-35; Nov. 23 in Robinson, Ill.

Sir Godfrey Baring, 86, British Liberal MP 1906-18; Nov. 24 in Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Robert Wellesley Anthony Brewer, 80, pioneer aircraft & automotive designer; Dec. 6 in Philadelphia.

Dr. Nathan Cantor, 59, U. of Buffalo sociologist, criminologist, author; Dec. 5 in Buffalo, N.Y.

James Cardwell, 84, chrmn. Cardwell Westinghouse Co., rail equipment inventor; Dec. 8, Barrington, Ill.

Bishop José Alves Correia da Silva of Leiria, 85, whose diocese included village of Fatima where 3 children saw visions of Virgin Mary in 1917; Dec. 4 in Leiria, Portugal.

Jules Falk, violinist, musical dir. Atlantic City Steel Pier; Dec. 8 in Philadelphia.

Michael Feinberg, 71, Assoc. Justice Ill. Appellate Court since 1945, Circuit Court justice since 1927; Dec. 6 in Chicago.

James Gallagher, 90, U.S. Rep. (R., Pa.) 1943-45, 47-49; Dec. 8 in Phila.

Sir Edmund Wyly Grier, 95, traditionalist Canadian portrait painter, ex-Royal Canadian Acad. pres.; Dec. 7 in Toronto.

Wilford Seymour Conrow, 77, portrait artist, muralist, author; Nov. 24 in New York.

Weldon Hart, 46, composer, Mich. State U. music dept. head; Nov. 20 in East Lansing, Mich.

Ethel Jackson, 80, musical comedy actress of 1890s who appeared in first U.S. production of "The Merry Widow"; Nov. 23 in East Islip, N.Y.

Dr. Ronald M. Klemme, 61, chrmn. of neurosurgery div. of St. Louis School of Medicine, authority on neuralgia & Parkinson's disease; Nov. 21 in Salinas, Calif.

Lt. Gen. Sir John Dudley Lavarack, 71, cmndr. of British Cyrenaica forces that held Tobruk in 1941 against Rommel's Afrika Korps, cmndr. First Australian Army 1942-44, Gov. of Queensland 1947-49; Dec. 4 in Brisbane, Australia.

Alfred Liebmann, 86, bd. chrmn. of Liebmann Breweries; Nov. 25 in N.Y.

James A. Linen Jr., 73, chrmn. & ex-pres. Intl. Correspondence Schools; Dec. 5 near Scranton, Pa.

Philip Mangone, 73, Italian-born designer of women's coats & suits; Dec. 6 in New York.

Powell B. McHaney, 52, Gen. Amer. Life Ins. pres.; Dec. 4 in Washn. of auto accident injuries.

William Blanc Mendes, 66, insurance authority, U.S. general counsel for Lloyd's of London; Dec. 9, London.

Sir William Ridsdale, 67, British journalist, head of Forgn. Office News Dept. 1941-53; Nov. 24 in Beckenham, Kent, Eng. of cancer.

Harry H. Rogers, 80, Oklahoma industrialist, pres. of Rotary Intl. 1926-27 and Intl. Convention of Disciples of Christ 1929; Dec. 3 in San Antonio.

Dr. Guido Schmidt, 57, Austrian Forgn. Min. in Schuschnigg's 1938 Cabt. (acquitted of Nazi collaboration charge in 1947); Dec. 5 in Vienna of flu. [See Vol. VII, p. 182D]

Thomas J. Spellacy, 77, Conn. State Ins. commissioner, Hartford Mayor 1935-44, Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. 1919-21; Dec. 5 in New York.

Johannes Hendrikus Viljoen, 64, pro-apartheid South African Education, Arts, Sciences & Health Min. since 1950; Dec. 5 in Pretoria, S. Africa. [See Vol. X, p. 378E]

Edwin Sibly Webster Jr., 57, partner in Kidder, Peabody & Co. (investment bankers) since 1931; Nov. 20 in Newtown, Conn. (suicide by gunshot).

Sir Alfred Zimmern, 78, English political scientist, dep. dir. League of Nations Inst. of Intellectual Cooperation 1926-30, secy.-gen. & aide in creation of UNESCO; Nov. 24 in Avon, Conn.

SPORTS

Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (pro.): Dec. 7—Pittsburgh 21, N.Y. 10; **Dec. 8**—Detroit 20, Cleve. 7; San Fran. 17, Balti. 13; Los Ang. 42, Green Bay 17; Chi. Bears 14, Chi. Cards 6; Washn. 42, Phila. 7.

Canadian pro all-star Shrine Hospitals benefit game in Montreal Dec. 7: East 20, West 2.

College Dec. 7—Notre Dame 54, SMU 21; Miami 28, Pitt 13; East 26, West 7 (junior college all-Amer. all-star game in Jackson, Miss.).

Rice Bowl game at Johnson AF Base, Japan Dec. 8—Johnson AF 6, Sukiran Marines (Okinawa) 0.

Auto racing: Phil Hill of Santa Monica, Calif., driving a 4.1 Ferrari, won the Governor's Cup Dec. 6 and Stirling Moss of Britain, driving a 3.5 Ferrari, won the 100-mi. & 250-mi. events Dec. 8 of the Nassau (Bahamas) intl. sports car Speed Week. Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina, driving a Maserati, won the Gran Premio of Rio de Janeiro Dec. 8. [See pp. 392A2, 360F1] . . . **Boxing:** Joe Brown of New Orleans, 133½ lb., defended his world lightweight title in Chicago Dec. 4 by scoring a TKO over Joey Lopes of Sacramento, Calif. in the 11th round [see p. 215C2]. Pascual Perez, 31, of Argentina, 108¼ lb., retained the world flyweight title by knocking out Young Martin, 26, of Spain in the 3d round in Buenos Aires Dec. 7. [See Vol. XVI, p. 224E1] . . . **Contract bridge:** Walter Wallace of San Francisco won the open individual title Dec. 3, and Lew Mathe & Ed Taylor of Los Angeles won the open pairs title Dec. 9 in the Amer. Contract Bridge League's winter championship tourney in Los Angeles. [See Vol. XVI, p. 32B2] . . . **Golf:** Al Balding defeated Al Besselink in a playoff Dec. 8 to win the Havana open, for $2,400. [See p. 384F2] . . . **Squash racquets:** Mahmoud Karim of Montreal won the U.S. Pro. Squash Racquets Assn. title in Buffalo, N.Y. Dec. 8. [See p. 68D1; Vol. XVI, 423A3] . . . **Track:** NYAC won the team title, John Macy of Houston (Tex.) the individual title in the Natl. AAU 10,000-meter cross-country meet in Chicago Dec. 7. [See p. 384G2]

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All-America college football teams (UP selections Nov. 27 by poll of sportswriters & broadcasters; Amer. Football Coaches Assn. board selections Nov. 29; AP board selections Dec. 4; player's selection unanimous if not designated):

Ends—Jim Phillips, Auburn; Dick Wallen, UCLA (AFCA, AP); Jim Gibbons, Iowa (UP).

Tackles—Lou Michaels, Kentucky; Alex Karras, Iowa (UP, AP); Bob Reifsnyder, Navy (AFCA).

Guards—Aurelius Thomas, Ohio St. (AFCA, AP); Bill Krisher, Oklahoma (UP, AP); Al Ecuyer, Notre Dame (UP); Jack Simpson, Mississippi (AFCA).

Center—Dan Currie, Michigan St. (AFCA, AP); Don Stephenson, Georgia Tech (UP).

Backs—John Crow, Texas A&M [see p. 391G3]; King Hill, Rice (AFCA, AP); Clendon Thomas, Oklahoma (UP, AFCA); Walt Kowalczyk, Michigan St. (UP, AFCA); Bob Anderson, Army (UP); Dick Christy, N. Carolina St. (AP); Jim Pace, Michigan (AP). [See p. 391D-G3; Vol. XVI, 415G2]

Little All-America (small-college) selections by AP Dec. 4: ends—Howard Clark, Chattanooga, & Peter Kasson, Ripon; tackles—Bruce Hartman, Luther, & Dudley Meredith, Lamar Tech; guards—Howard Morris, Linfield, & Dave Young, Randolph Macon; center—Dick Young, Eastern Wash.; backs—Dan Nolan, Lehigh; Chas. Bradshaw, Wofford; Leonard Lyles, Louisville; Norman Jarock, St. Norbert's.

Pacific Coast Conf. meeting in San Francisco voted Dec. 4 to restore for 5 games next year's football eligibility of USC, UCLA & Washington seniors penalized for accepting excessive financial aid. The measure applied to those who were freshman players in 1955. (The U. of Calif. athletic advisory board in Berkeley recommended Dec. 10 that the university withdraw from the PCC. Victor O. Schmidt resigned Dec. 5, effective next June 30, as PCC commissioner.) [See p. 16F1] . . . **Attendance** at 580 football games staged by 121 U.S. colleges this year totaled 13,931,295 persons or .007% per game more than last year, when 13,953,238 attended 585 games, UP reported Dec. 5. . . . **Frank Boyles,** 33, Missouri football coach, was named Arkansas coach Dec. 7. [See pp. 391G3, 16B2] . . . **Fatalities** due to high school football injuries in the U.S. this year totaled 14, the Natl. Fed. of State H. S. Athletic Assns. reported in Chicago Dec. 6. [See Vol. XV, p. 8C2]

Baseball player trades: (Dec. 4) outfielder Orestes (Minnie) Minoso, 34, & infielder Fred Hatfield, 34, from the Chicago White Sox to Cleveland for pitcher Early Wynn, 37, & infielder-outfielder Al Smith, 29 [see pp. 392D1, 368F1]; pitcher Bill Wight from Baltimore to Cincinnati on waivers. (Dec. 5) Pitchers Bob Rush & Don Kaiser and outfielder Ed Haas from the Chicago Cubs to Milwaukee for pitcher Taylor Phillips & catcher Sam Taylor; pitchers Willard Schmidt, Marty Kutyna & Ted Wieand from St. Louis to Cincinnati for outfielders Joe Taylor & Curtis Flood. (Dec. 6) Pitcher Harvey Haddix, 32, from Philadelphia to Cincinnati for outfielder Wally Post, 28. (Dec. 9) Pitcher Bob Purkey, 28, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati for pitcher Don Gross, 26. . . . **Major league** executives, meeting in Colorado Springs, voted Dec. 6 to let "bonus" players be drafted from minor league clubs after 4 years in organized baseball, with the maximum price for a drafted player increased from $15,000 to $25,000. The price for major league players sold on waivers was increased from $10,000 to $20,000. Minimum pay for major league players was increased from $6,000 to $7,000 a year, and Comm. Ford C. Frick was authorized to name a committee to study league territorial rights (including the question of the AL Yankees' exclusive rights to New York after de-

parture of the NL Giants & Dodgers), in other major league actions Dec. 6. [See p. 44D-E2] . . . Los Angeles City Clerk Walter Peterson validated Dec. 4 petitions signed by 51,767 persons asking for a referendum on the City Council's deal with the NL Dodgers for the Chavez Ravine stadium site. [See pp. 328E1, 304B2, 392C2] . . . **Wes Westrum,** San Francisco Giants catcher, retired as a player and was made a coach Dec. 6. [See p. 392D1] . . . **Player contracts** signed for 1958 by Los Angeles Dodgers: Duke Snyder for about $42,000, Roy Campanella for about $36,000 Nov. 25; Don Newcombe for about $30,000 Dec. 9.

Lifetime suspension from racetracks was ordered by the State Racing Comm. in Lexington, Ky. Dec. 9 for jockeys Geo. Steineman, Jas. C. Ring, Alfred Applebee & Daniel Brice and trainer Thos. Kenwood as the result of an inquiry into race fixing. [See p. 392F1] . . . **Art Aragon** won dismissal of fight-fixing charges against him in Superior Court in Los Angeles Dec. 4 and received a state boxer's license Dec. 7. [See p. 352G2] . . . **Carmen Basilio,** world middleweight champion, was named winner of the Edw. J. Neil Meml. Plaque for the 2d straight year by the Boxing Writers Assn. in New York Dec. 10. [See p. 344A1] . . . **Dedicate,** leading 4-yr.-old, was named outstanding U.S. race horse of the year by the Thoroughbred Racing Assn.'s selection board Dec. 5. [See pp. 392E1, 320F1] . . . **Bold Ruler** was named "horse of the year" in a poll of racing writers announced by the "Morning Telegraph" & "Daily Racing Form" in New York" Nov. 25. [See p. 392E-F1] . . . **U.S. Trotting Assn.,** in a move to avoid conflict with federal anti-trust law, voted at a meeting in Columbus, O. Dec. 9 to license & provide services for a fee at tracks not belonging to the association.

Charles (Chuck) Taylor, 37, quit as Stanford football coach to become asst. athletic dir. Nov. 22. [See Vol. XI, p. 400F] . . . **Jan Bandriga** of Paramount H.S., Los Angeles, ran 55 yds. the wrong way after intercepting a pass and was downed in his own end zone for a safety that cost his football team a 9-7 defeat by Centennial H.S., Los Angeles, Nov. 16. He also scored his own team's touchdown. . . . Wrestlers Antonino Rocca & Jerry Graham were fined $1,000 each, Dick Affils $500 and Eduardo Carpentier $100 by the State Athletic Comm. in New York Nov. 22 for a melee after a tag-team match in Madison Sq. Garden (N.Y.) Nov. 19 that provoked spectators to riot.

MISCELLANEOUS

Acidents & Disasters. 92 persons were killed & 187 injured Dec. 4 in an evening rush-hour collision between 2 commuter trains in the London suburb of St. John's. One train crashed into the rear of another that had been stalled by a dense fog. [See p. 344D1] . . . 62 persons aboard an Aerolinas Argentinas DC-4 enroute from Buenos Aires to San Carlos de Bariloche were killed Dec. 8 when it crashed during a heavy rainstorm near Bolivar, Buenos Aires Province. [See p. 264A2] . . . 52 deaths were reported Dec. 4-8 in floods in Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil. 60 other persons were listed as missing. . . . 23 passengers were killed & 11 others missing Dec. 8 as flash floods swept a bus off a mountain near Nablus, Jordan. . . . 17 persons were killed when an explosion caused by a faulty gas line demolished 4 stores Dec. 5 in Villa Rica, Ga. . . . 14 persons were killed when the Milan-Rome Express crashed into a truck at a grade crossing, then rammed into another train standing at the Codugno station Dec. 9. . . . 8 children, aged 1 to 10 yrs., of Mr. & Mrs. Harvey Klein died in a fire in their cottage Dec. 8 in Park Falls, Wis. [See p. 367E2] . . . 24 persons, most of them French soldiers, were drowned after heavy rains flooded part of northern Algeria Nov. 17-23, it was reported Nov. 24 in Algiers. . . . 18 miners were drowned when a dynamite charge started an underground flood Nov. 25 at the Higashi Nakazaru colliery in Yawata, Kyushu, Japan. [See p. 376F2] . . . 15 persons died in a violent hailstorm Nov. 23 in the Persian Gulf sheikdom of Dubia, Trucial Oman. . . . A forest fire in Angeles Natl. Forest n.w. of Los Angeles was set off Nov. 21 when a prison-camp stove accidentally overturned. About 25,000 acres of the Southern Calif. watershed was burned off at a loss of $25 million. [See p. 160A3] . . . 8 children (aged 18 mo. to 12 yr.) of the Lionel Denault family died Dec. 1 when fire destroyed their home near Sherbrooke, Quebec. [See p. 376E2]

Crime. U.S. Marines Paul H. Faust, 18, of Baltimore, Wm. T. Powell, 19, of Cincinnati & Wilbur Carter, 20, of Annapolis, Md. were acquitted Dec. 10 in Wilmington, N.C. of murder charges in connection with the fatal shooting last September of Chas. E. Sullivan, 23, in a roadhouse brawl. . . . 5 Ku Klux Klan members—John D. Painter, 30, Luther E. Boyette, 32, James R. McCullough, 25, Cleatus Sparks, 25, & Robt. P. Martin Jr., 34, were charged Dec. 7 in Gaffney, S.C. with the bombing Nov. 16 of the home of Dr. James H. Sanders, a white physician. The bombing was believed to have been in retaliation for an article written by Mrs. Sanders urging a "moderate approach to racial integration." . . . 2 masked gunmen robbed the Citizens Fidelity Bank & Trust Co. in Dixie Manor, Ky., near Louisville, of $96,000 Dec. 9. . . . Wm. Richard Rose, ex-pres. of the Home Natl. Bank of Ellenville, N.Y., was sentenced Dec. 10 in New York to 5 years in federal prison for misapplying bank funds & allowing bank overdrafts of $1½ million. Joseph Di Candia, 42, Anjopa Mfg. Co. pres., was sentenced to 3 years in jail for misappropriating funds he received on overdrafts. Di Candia's secy., Mrs. Margaret Brush, 31, and Mrs. Celia Hoffman, 48, & Mrs. Anna Schandler, 51, operators of Hotel Zeiger, Fallsview, N.Y., all were given suspended sentences. The Anjopa Corp. was fined $14,000 and 2 other firms owned by Di Candia were fined $1,000 each. [See p. 328C2] . . . Nightclub singer Billy Daniels, 42, was given a 4-mo. suspended sentence & fined $200 Dec. 5 in New York for violating the Sullivan Law in connection with a 1956 shooting in a Harlem bottle club. Daniels' license to work in N.Y. cabarets was revoked. [See Vol. XVI, p. 196A3] . . . Harvey J. Collins was hanged Dec. 3 in Washington State Prison, Walla Walla, for the samurai-sword murder of Tacoma motel owner Andrew Stolen Mar. 21, 1955. [See Vol. XV, p. 236D2] . . . Emanuel Lester, serving a 2½-yr. jail sentence for attempting to extort money from murdered Serge Rubinstein, was released Dec. 2 in New York on a certificate of reasonable doubt by N.Y. Supreme Ct. Justice Irving Saypol. [See Vol. XVI, p. 432G2] . . . Prohibition gangster Roger Touhy's 99-yr. prison sentence for kidnaping John (Jake the Barber) Factor was commuted to 72 years by Ill. Gov. William G. Stratton Nov. 20 in Joliet. This made Touhy eligible for parole in 2 years. [See p. 256D3] . . . Narcotics addiction was more prevalent in New York City than anywhere else in the nation, U.S. Atty. Paul W. Williams told the Joint Legislative Com. on Narcotics Nov. 25 in New York. New York addicts, 13% of whom were under age 21, were said to total about 40% of the nation's 45,000 drug users. Chicago police & federal agents arrested liquor store owner Mrs. Helen Mack, 36, & her bodyguard, Solomon Smith, 31, in a raid on her apartment Nov. 26 that netted about 30 lb. of nearly pure heroin valued at almost $2 million. [See p. 104A3]

NEW BOOKS

America as a Civilization: Life & Thought in the U.S. Today. By Max Lerner. "N.Y. Post" columnist sees nation as bursting with energy & wealth but "unjust in its distribution." Dec. 2. (Simon & Schuster, 1,036 pp., $10)†

From a Chinese City. By Gontran de Poncins. Trans. from French by Bernard Frechtman. Anthropologist's sketches from Viet Namese city of Cholon which has preserved Chinese character. Nov. 25. (Doubleday, 256 pp., $5)†

The Lonely Londoners. By Samuel Selvon. West Indian immigrants in England. Oct. 22. (St. Martin's Press, 171 pp., $2.95)*

Mr. Baruch. By Margaret L. Coit. Financier Bernard M. Baruch portrayed as adviser rather than man of action. Nov. 21. (Houghton, Mifflin, 784 pp., $6.95)† [See p. 272G3]

The Naked God: The Writer & The Communist Party. By Howard Fast. Novelist's apologia for tardiness in leaving CP. Nov. 21. (Praeger, 197 pp., $3.50)† [See p. 344C2]

Peter Freuchen's Book of the Seven Seas. By Peter Freuchen. Posthumously published collection of colorful facts about sailing, tides, marine life. Nov. 25. (Messner, 512 pp., $7.50)† [See p. 288F1]

Please Don't Eat the Daisies. By Jean Kerr. Humorous essays by dramatist on playwriting, child raising, suburban living. Nov. 25. (Doubleday, 192 pp., $3.50)†

Reporting the Wars. By Joseph J. Mathews. Tales about correspondents & wars they covered. Dec. 9. (U. of Minn., 322 pp., $6.50)†

A Roman Journal. By Stendhal (Henri Beyle). Ed. & trans. by Haakon Chevalier. First English edition of French novelist's "Promenades Dans Rome"—essays on art, history, man. Nov. 25. (Orion-Crown, 354 pp., $15)†

Winston Churchill and the Second Front. By Trumbull Higgins. Author says Churchill's decision in 1942 to invade N. Africa before France helped to prolong World War II. Dec. 5. (Oxford, 281 pp., $6)†

* Fiction † Non-fiction